# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870. NO. 111.


## FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

Another French Defeat at Etolle.

Chateau d'Un Captured by the Prussians.

The Occupation of Orleans.

Heavy Requisitions Enforced Upon the Inhabitants.

Further Reports of Disorders at Marseilles.

Rumors of a Bonapartist Conspiracy to Impede the National Defence.

Additional Reports of Peace Negotiations.

Varus Rumors from London that a Peace Has Been Arranged.

Report of the Capitulation of Metz Received at Berlin.

### FRANCE.

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The expected battle at Orleans has occurred. After a six hours' defense of the city the French fled. They evacuated the town so precipitately that they had not time to blow up the bridge over the Loire, which they had already mined. The forces engaged were about equal. It is certain that they were not.

At Arival, yesterday, a force of 3,000 Germans encountered the French, mainly Mobiles. After a short combat, the French were defeated and driven off.

The Germans are now 3rd from the supplies captured in Normandy and at Orleans.

Railroad communication to the Rhine is now fully restored, and provisions are pouring forward from Germany.

On the 14th, the Par stans made another sortie, with several battalions of troops. They were repulsed.

A French extraordinary party at Vitz Sud was driven into the city on the same day.

A dispatch from Versailles announced that General Frossard on the 12th, attacked and carried Creteil, driving out 1,000 Garde Mobiles.

TOURS, Oct. 17.—A despatch from Bayonne announces a successful sortie of the garrison of Neu Brisach, and the withdrawal of the Prussians from the siege of Belfort, after considerable losses in killed and wounded.

The partisans of Montmedy made another sortie on a small scale, and captured a military chest containing 60,000 francs and two wagons loaded with clothing. The convoy was then attacked by artillery train and captured a number of cannon.

THE PERIPHERY OF PARIS.

TOURS, Oct. 18.—Despatches from Paris are full of details of the measures of the authorities to secure a lasting supply of food. The cattle and sheep in the neighborhood have been driven in, and all cattle and the fresh salted. Corn is taken to keep up a supply of vegetables. The fortresses keep up a constant fire, destroying the batteries of the Prussians as fast as erected. Another grand sortie of 40,000 is said to be made by the enemy to throw up offensive works, especially during the night, but the steadily increasing power, and the unbroken fire of the marine gunners levels or renders them untenable.

DISCRIMINATION PUNISHED BY DEATH.

The French General commanding the army of the Loire has issued an order to-day, declaring that he will consider guilty of high treason, and ordering the men to shoot him if he fails in his duty.

THE INVESTMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Correspondence at Versailles to-day expresses the belief that the general bombardment will not be opened for at least a fortnight, until every gun is in position.

Letters from Versailles generally admits that the Prussians are passive, through a humane desire to avoid needless bloodshed, and believes they count upon starvation as the surest means to bring the garrison and people to position. Besides, as Paris is known to be short of food, they may not Bismarck prefer to storm it on his side of the city.

THE PRUSSIAN CORDON AROUND PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A letter per balloon, dated Paris, 18th, says a reconnaissance is made every day to ascertain the possibility of breaking the line. The Prussians have thrown up a complete circle of entrenchments beyond the reach of the French forts. In front of these is a line of sentries, and these are reinforced by strong bodies of cavalry, posted at short distances. Behind these again are the French battalions, under the command of generals.

The Prussians have been pushed in every direction, as evidence of the gallantry of siege guns have been discovered. The Germans are guarding 12 or 15 large mansions, one on each side of the city, and the headquarters of each is connected by telegraph.

BOMBING.

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VERSAILLES, Oct. 13.—Chateau d'Un was captured last night by the 4th corps. The attacking column rose not till 10 at night. It was defended by troops of the National Guard and 70 French Mobiles, who fought every foot of ground. The Prussian force was 4,000 and was supplied with artillery.

No official news whatever from the two large armies now confronting each other near Orleans. It is understood that the French are slowly falling back, and that the Prussians are slowly pressing toward Orleans, thus defeating the plan of the French General to draw them on.

To-day's dispatches from Tours announce that a band of Irish and American volunteers, just reached there, were marching through the streets carrying Abolition and French flags.

THE REFUGEES LIVING LUXURIOUSLY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Belgian Royals says the Prussians around Paris are quartered in the finest villas and other private residences, sleep on mattresses and feather beds, their horses in libraries, feed the kitchen fires with rich carvings from houses, and orange trees from the conservatories. Fruit, vegetables, and other food are abundant.

THE FRENCH WOMEN.

The women of Paris are forming an organization with the object of rendering all assistance in their power to the defenders of the city.

THE DESTRUCTION OF BAZAILLE.

The New York Herald says:

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A correspondent, who visited Bazaille on October 8, says: "It was a single house in fact standing, and the party of the Germans established in the ruins. The Germans say this was the only one remaining. Thirteen days ago it stood upon from the windows as they passed. Some of the people, who linger in the ruins, declare that the destruction was premeditated. Many of them are supplied with food by Belgian philanthropy."

FRENCH BACKBITING.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Parisians say they burned St. Cloud to prove to the enemy that they will hesitate at no sacrifice for the defence of the capital.

GAMBETTA.

TOURS, Oct. 19.—Minister Gambetta has returned here.

DESPATCH FROM BISMARK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Baron Gerolt has received a despatch from Bismarck, dated yesterday, at Versailles, declaring in friendly powers that the object of the German military operations in France are not for conquest, but only to secure such new boundary as is considered necessary for the future safety of Germany, and to prevent the invasions from France. It is added that Germany has no hostility toward France, and expresses a desire for speedy restoration of peace.

A copy of the despatch has been communicated to the Department of State.

ARRIVAL OF GAMBETTA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The State Department has received letters from Minister Washburne, in Paris, dated October 6th, in which he says that there have been extensive gutter down throughout the city. The fortifications are in very complete order, and are strongly armed. The Prussians as yet have been unable to make any impression upon them. Three hundred Americans are still in Paris, and Mr. Washburne expresses no intention of remaining with them for the present.

FLIGHT OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM EPINAL.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 15, via DUBLIN and LONDON, Oct. 18.—Official advices from Epinal announce that the new French corps which arrived there a few days ago, has fled. Some of the troops went to Belfort, but by far the greater part went toward Dijon by rail. The panic-stricken troops, on their presence, show a conciliatory spirit.

TOURS.

The Prussians occupy Tours, the capital of the Department of the Haut-Rhone, twenty-seven miles from Besancon.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN.

TOURS, Oct. 18.—Orelli for one hundred thousand francs has been opened by the government for balloon service.

The railway companies have been ordered to organize special service for the movement of troops.

REPULSE OF FRANCO-PRUSSIANS.

Metun has been occupied by the Prussians on the 13th, after defeating the Prussian detachment which was in possession of the town.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A fire occurred yesterday at St. Nain, in the department of Ile-et-Vilaine, which destroyed 1,000 tons of hay, and a large lot of copper on board an English vessel. The troops were called out to repress the disorder, and fired, but, succeeded with rioters and chiefs. Order was at last restored, and the leaders of the riot secured. Many persons were badly injured. The soldiers suffered severely, and were reluctant to use their fire-arms.

RELIGIOUS AT SEDAN.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A despatch from Sedan was blown up yesterday near the castle at Sedan. The greatest consternation was created. The guns were stunned, the inhabitants rushed up, and the guards ran to the castle, as it was thought an attack had been made. No explosion, however, took place. Two Bavarians were killed by the explosion, and a great number injured. The accident was caused by a spark from a soldier's pipe.

MOVEMENT AT MARSEILLES.

TOURS, Oct. 18.—The news from Marseilles is the reverse of satisfactory. The Communists are now in full control. A Commissioner will go immediately from Tours to suppress the disorder.

THE OCCUPATION OF ORLEANS.

TOURS, Oct. 18.—The journals of the public, in the occupation of Orleans by the Prussian army. The requisitions enforced were enormous, not only in money and provisions, but all the goods in the city were seized. The German soldiers who were quartered upon the inhabitants had generally drunk the best wines, and stated that they could not use the latter. Bishop Dupanloup constantly interfered in favor of the citizens. He went himself to the Prussian commander to obtain a mitigation of the requisitions. In this he was entirely unsuccessful. Correspondents of the journals, on their departure from Orleans, were searched by the police, and seemed comfortable. The officers were seen strolling arms of the citizens' wives and daughters. The strength of the Prussians is now calculated at 25,000 men.

It is understood that the Germans have almost entirely evacuated Orleans, many of the Loire to commence on the right bank.

At Orleans there are many German sick remaining, besides very few wounded. Many cases but these have not been driven back. The Jewish, however, have just cause of complaint. The richer inhabitants were shot, and the soldiers quartered upon them will fairly ruined the finest furniture and objects of art. Some of the most splendid residences of the city were literally gutted. The greatest indignation exists among the citizens.

It is rumored that the Prussians are retreating upon Fontainebleau, and that the movement is to cut the Prussian forces gathered on the right bank of the Loire. At this hour (noon) no official news is made public in Paris.

THE DEFENCE OF NORTH.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The strongest efforts are being made by the French to prevent the union against the Prussian column which is now rapidly nearing the city from the southward. Formidable earthworks are being thrown up, guns mounted, and a commission was appointed to confer with Von Moltke. Yesterday, at the Sixth District the wildest excitement prevailed, and a vast assembly was addressed by Gambetta, who was appointed to settle the contest between the opposing forces. Gambetta, Thiers, Favre, and Jules Simon, the last named being the most popular orator of the Democratic party.

THE PRUSSIANS AT ORLEANS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A despatch from Berlin states that Prussia has complained to the government at Brussels of the Belgian press. It was only maintained that the press the journals had printed would seriously might affect the friendship of the two peoples.

### ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 18.—Messrs. Lanza and Sella, members of the Italian Cabinet, visited Thiers, in his city, yesterday. Lanza is the Italian Minister's departure for Tours. The Optimist says he has gone to Rome, and that, during his stay here, he has received the cordial sympathy of the people and government.

FLORENCE, Oct. 20.—The Pope has issued an encyclical letter stating that, in the present condition of Rome, it would be inexpedient for the Council to resume its sittings, and therefore announcing the suspension of the proceedings of that body.

FLORENCE, Oct. 19.—It is not true that Prussia has addressed a remonstrance to Italy on Garibaldi's escape to France.

The Pope is in good health and remains in Rome.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—The steamship Idaho, which sailed for New York to-day, takes out two hundred Canadians, returning Fenian Zouaves.

### BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19.—The Belgian Government has sent to Prussia 8,000 Germans who were expelled from France. They will be forwarded over the border by Hartenhof, at the expense of the Belgian Government.

### WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE IMPENDING REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Senator Cameron and Representative Kelley have spent the day in trying to settle the succession in the Internal Revenue Bureau. They both strenuously insist that Pennsylvania must have something in the consideration. Deputy Commissioner Douglass, and have tried to induce Secretary Boutwell to agree with them. They do not feel confident, however, that he will do so. Mr. Douglass' friends say Commissioner Delano, of Ohio, and the President is strongly inclined to accept the Commissioner's recommendation. Mr. Douglass has also succeeded in his endeavors to have another change in the Cabinet, and if they succeed in this, the Secretary Kinnod to control the Internal Revenue Bureau will be abandoned.

SYMPATHY FOR THE FRENCH.

A large mass meeting will be held here next Monday evening to express sympathy for the French Republic, and in protest against the further prosecution of the war on the part of Prussia. Many prominent Republicans will assist. Senator Sumner will preside. The movement is entirely irrespective of party.

CHURCH FRAUDS.

The reported dismissal of Assistant Assistant Marshals in taking the census are not very extensive. Over in Virginia, it is said, only one has been removed. In the United States Courts. In several large colleges and boarding schools some time in the summer, a number of persons were enumerated as residents the names of owners of several farms and houses have been reopened. Most of the frauds are of this party character, and are easily detected.

(By the Associated Press.)

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Orlando W. G. Temple is appointed Assistant Attorney of Customs, and Lewis Cass Hazelton Assistant Judge Advocate of the Navy.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Great interest is manifested concerning the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Delano, who is generally conceded will succeed Commissioner Parker. It is said that Senator Cameron has an interview to-

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.


## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, JOHN F. LOGAN.
County Commissioner, HARVEY D. BATES.
Sheriff, CHARLES P. DUNHAM, NEWTON
SCHWARTZ.
Coroners, at the Penitentiary, ELMER WASHBURNE and CASPAR RUTZ.

## REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

**Appointment of SPEAKERS.**

The following are officially announced by the Republican County Committee:

Hon. N. J. COLLEATT will speak at Sidney, Thursday, October 20.
Hon. JOHN F. LOGAN, candidate for Congress-at-Large, will speak as follows:
Lockport, Friday, October 21.
General Logan will speak at Ottawa, Saturday, October 22.
General Logan will speak at Joliet, Monday, October 24.
General E. K. BATES, State Treasurer, will speak as follows:
Yorkville, Thursday, October 20.
Plano, Friday, October 21.
Aurora, Saturday, October 22.
Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Republican candidate for State Senator, Eighteenth District, will speak as follows:
Homer, October 20.
Lockport, October 21.
Bonfield, Friday, October 21.
Hon. LUTHER TRICHELL will speak at the following:
Homer, Wednesday, October 19.
Hon. H. C. BURCHARD, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, will speak as follows:
Stockton, Jo Daviess County, Thursday, October 20.
Warren, Jo Daviess County, Friday, October 21.
Hon. H. S. COOK, Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, will speak at following:
Aurora, 8th Ward, October 19, evening.

## THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury of the United States District Court is now in session, and is, we presume, engaged in investigating, among many other things, the enormous frauds that have been perpetrated upon the government during the past few years. The whole system of the most powerful and hitherto intangible organization known as the whiskey ring, the blockings, the ballot-box stuffers, the ward-bummers, who live by politics, and all those whose interests are antagonistic to the tax-payers and to public morals and decency, was, perhaps, also to be exposed. It is an unfortunate circumstance that this class of ruffians and repeaters exercise a far more potent influence upon the primary meetings of both political parties than the sober-minded portion of the community. They work for pay. Mr. Medill, or anybody else, can have their services by paying for them. Neither Mr. Medill nor his friends will degrade themselves by entering into such a contest. If the Republican nomination for Congress should fall into the hands of these agents, and to crush out the influence of all rivals. Congress lovies, and that company collects a tax of over 100 per cent, on all the salt that is used in the United States. No wonder that that company dedires protection, while all the other salt-makers in the United States invocate the repeal of all taxes on that article.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL QUESTION.

Some two weeks ago, the Hon. N. B. Judd, the present Representative of this district in Congress, published a card declining a renomination. For two months previously, Mr. Judd had had a clear track and no opposition. The presumption is that he declined to be a candidate for re-election because he found that, although nobody was in the field against him, nobody was for him. At any rate, such was the fact.

After Mr. Judd had publicly withdrawn, a movement, which was not, in any manner, originated or incited in this office, or by the gentleman himself, was started for Mr. Joseph McDill. It met its original probably in the fact that Mr. Medill had several acceptably in the late Constitutional Convention; had been supported for that position by both parties, in the contest of last fall, with equal cordiality, and the general idea that he had given evidence to the citizens of Chicago, on many occasions during the past fifteen years, of ability to discharge any duties devolving upon him creditably and honorably. It was not put forward in the character of a candidate by THE TRIBUNE. Whatever steps were taken to secure his nomination were the result of a spontaneous and pretty general preference for him among the substantial and respectable members of the Republican party.

That Mr. Medill should meet opposition was to be expected. That he should encounter the fierce antagonism of the whiskey ring, the blockings, the ballot-box stuffers, the ward-bummers, who live by politics, and all those whose interests are antagonistic to the tax-payers and to public morals and decency, was, perhaps, also to be expected

# THE LAW COURTS.

## Illinois Reports — Alleged Forged Deeds—Partnership Case.

## Appeal Bond Suits—A Commercial Transaction.

### Supreme Court.

LAST TUESDAY'S DECISIONS.

The forty-fourth volume of the Supreme Court Reports has just been issued to the profession. Our business and services connected with the bar enable us to obtain the cases taken up by appeal or writ of error from the courts of the country. The results in those cases are shown by the following analysis:

| Judge. | Affirmed. | Reversed. |
|---|---|---|
| Lawrence | | |
| Breese | | |
| Scott | | |
| Walker | | |
| Caton | | |
| Sheldon | | |
| Dickey | | |
| Total | | |

### United States Circuit Court.

BEFORE JUDGES DRUMMOND AND BLODGETT.

CHRISTIAN HOLDEN ET AL. V. J. A. MOORE.

In an action of ejectment to recover a half section of land in Hancock county. The plaintiffs claim an estate in fee as the heirs at law of Thomas Holden, deceased, who died in 1837. In 1827 Holden's husband, Christian Holden, died, and Holden's husband, Christian Holden, died, and by reason of the fact that the land was entered in her husband's name, and that she was the widow of the entryman, Mary Holden claimed and received the land. Plaintiffs make a further claim to the land by virtue of a deed executed by the widow, under which by several other conveyances they claim to have become the owners of the land. Defendant, Moore, claims that he is a purchaser in good faith, under which by several other conveyances he claims to have become the owner of the land. Jurors sworn: Hugh Boyd, Chicago; Thomas Hoyne, Chicago; Thomas Hoyne, Chicago; Thomas Hoyne

## THE SPORTING WORLD.

**The Pennsylvania Blizzard Meets Packer and Hibbs, the Winners.**

**White Stockings vs. Kekiongas—The Latter Beaten by a Score of 19 to 2.**

**Rules Governing Changes for the Prairie Shooting Club Medals.**

### Billiards.

THE DECORATIONS BEGINS.

Lovers from Peoria and Rockford, Ill., and Fort Wayne, Ind., are in the city to-day. Each has a name on hand, and each has friends who have come with some money to back it. Everybody is looking for the battle to-night, and all the indications are that it will be a rousing one. Sporting men are pouring in from all parts of the country, and by 10 o'clock to-night the Palmer House will be crowded to its utmost capacity. Everything is ready for the contest, and nothing remains but for the contestants to appear and begin the game. The interest manifested in the match is very great, and the betting will be quite heavy. The odds are in favor of Sexton, but not to any great extent. Following are the names of the contestants, and the number of points each is to make:

| PLAYERS. | POINTS. | GAMES. |
|---|---|---|
| Sexton, Chicago | 1,000 | 10 |
| Foster, Rockford | 800 | 8 |
| Hoppe, Chicago | 600 | 6 |
| Vignaux, Peoria | 400 | 4 |
| Daly, Fort Wayne | 200 | 2 |

Among the arrivals at the hotel yesterday were the following: Dr. Foster, Rockford; Ed. Foster, Rockford; Robert Hill, Rockford; Hon. W. H. Gest, Cincinnati; Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago; Hon. J. B. Rice, Peoria; Hon. J. Rice, Peoria; Hon. J. Rice, Peoria; Hon. Wm. Hale, Peoria; Hon. Wm. Hale, Peoria; Hon. Wm. Hale